[illegible] G-3 (1873-1879) 1880 [illegible]
4 AV3 Dard AV3

are apart from several other families of hereditary cooks to the later rulers, who still render service to the present Ra of Gilgit. 657

The country was divided into districts, for each of which a Wuzeer was responsible. Wuzeers were obliged to be of good family, and are still chosen only from the three principal castes, *viz.*, Rono, Shin, or Yeshkun. The office was not hereditary, but was held for life. On the appointment of a Wuzeer, three pieces of land were taken from among the peasants' holdings, and assigned to him in addition to his own family possessions. Four families were appointed to manage the whole cultivation of his land and furnish him with one household servant, in return for which they were exempt from all dues of personal service to the Ra. The Wuzeer was responsible for the peace and welfare of his district, and for leading the men of it in war. When the population was called to arms, the Wuzeer had the right of releasing one man in each fortified village from military service, in return for which he received from the man so released two "baghaloos" of gold-dust on the return of the army. If, however, the expedition returned without having fought, only half the fee was paid. On the occasion of a marriage taking place, a cake of leavened bread was sent to the Wuzeer of the district by the father of the bride. 651 654

In each village was a "Tarangfal" appointed by the Ra, who acted under the orders of the Wuzeer within his own limits. In time of war he had the right to release three men of his village from military service, from whom he received the same dues as the Wuzeer. He also received a fee of three shillings on each marriage taking place in his village, and had three families assigned to him for service, who were exempt from all other tax or service. He further received sixteen yards of cotton cloth yearly from the village weavers, and was especially charged with the management and preservation of the irrigation arrangements.

The dues paid to all officials are called "Lungik."

Next in rank to the Tarangfak, but with totally different duties, came the Yerlak, who had charge of all the private lands of the Ra, to whom he filled the office of steward. He was responsible for everything connected with the cultivation of the Ra's lands in each district, and received six kharwars of grain out of each crop. As *lungik*, four families in Gilgit, and one in each outlying village in which the Ra owned land, were assigned to him, whose duty it was

to furnish him each with a yoke of oxen for ploughing his own lands. This service he could commute if he pleased for one bughalaw of gold for each yoke of oxen. He was also responsible for the collection of the "Koodkoul" tax, but no authority could be exercised over him by the Wazeero or Turonglahs.

Next to the Turonglah among the district officials was the Charbon, who acted as an assistant to the Turonglah in each village. His *bopté* consisted in exemption from all taxes, and two of the ruler's fees on marriage a year; it being part of his duty to collect the "Gust tobo" tax. He also received a certain amount of the meat tribute. To help him in his work he was allowed four men called "*Zeyzon*," who only served for a year as peons to the Charbon, and were paid by an impost of 10 lbs. of grain from each house, which was divided among them.

Dr. Leitner suggests that these names of officials are of Tartar origin. None of them now exist in Bultistan except Wazeer and Turonglah (Turonglah). If it be the case that they are originally Tartar titles, it may be taken as a proof of the influence which the Iskardo rulers once exercised in Dardistan.

Justice was administered by the Wazeero in their own districts. Cases which principally arose out of disputes about land were generally settled by a fine of cattle, sheep, or gold-dust. Any case involving a larger fine than one bughalaw of gold-dust was heard by the Ra. Serious crimes, such as murder or treason, were punished by the destruction of the whole family of the offender. His house was razed to the ground, and his relations reduced to slavery, and sold or distributed according to the will of the Ra.

The dues above mentioned are still paid, some of them to the Cashmere Government, and some to the present Ra of Gilgit.

The same system exists in Hunza and Nagar, and in some respects in Wakhan. The following measures are in common use; in some cases they differ only in name, in others they differ slightly in amount:—

Dry measure.

1 kuje	= eight English	Hunza.
8 kuje	= 1 kut	
1 kutjuwan	= 8 double handfuls, about 1 lbs.	Nagar.
8 kutjuwan	= 1 kuntuk	

564 Zundé and Ashmaleh, but do not give daughters in return, except to the Zundé, who, being descended from a former dynasty of rulers of the country, are regarded as of royal blood. All the rest, including the Zundé, intermarry without restriction, but never with the Fakir Mushkin class, from whom, however, they take daughters as concubines.

651 The regular revenue of the country is paid solely by the "Fakir Mushkin" class. Those who live by agriculture are assessed at a tenth of all produce, one sheep, one blanket, and 20 lbs. of honey from each house yearly. The pastoral community is assessed at four sheep, three woollen robes, and 20 lbs. of butter from each house yearly. A few villages, which are almost entirely employed in mining, pay 16 lbs. of mine produce yearly for each house. There is, however, very little regularity observed in collecting these imposts, and, in practice, as much is wrung from the subject population as possible. Considerable dues are collected from the merchants who trade between Badakhshan and the Punjab, and the Chitral ruler's revenue is further increased by the sale of hawks and falcons, of which great numbers are captured every year and sold to merchants, who take them to the Punjab.

642 The administration of justice is practically the will of the ruler, though nominally the precepts of the Shurrut are observed. In some cases the intervention of the Mullahs is useful. In one case which came to my knowledge they intervened to save the life of a condemned man who had murdered a favourite follower of the Mihtar, by pointing out that the Mihtar's injustice in permitting his favourite to forcibly abduct the man's wife had led to the murder. Small cases are settled by the district Atalike.

643 177 A somewhat elaborate administrative machinery exists which was probably instituted by, or borrowed from, the Shin Rao of Gilgit. The names of many of the officials are the same, though their functions differ, and the presence of extra officials with Uzbek titles shows that a new system has been grafted on the old one.

639 651 The country is divided into eight districts. At the head of each is an Atalik, whose duty it is to collect the revenue of his district and to command the men of it in war. Like the Wazeers of districts in Gilgit, he has the right of releasing one man in each village from military service. Out of the revenue of his district he receives 12 sheep, 12 measures of butter, 20 measures of wheat, and a proportion of the

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produce of any mines. His land is exempt from taxes, and ten families are assigned to him as labourers. He also receives a fee of one tilla, equal to 10 shillings, on each marriage. Next to the Atalik is the Charwelo, who has charge of a group of villages. The country being much intersected by side valleys branching out of the main valley, the whole population of each of these is generally under one Charwelo. He is directly responsible to the Atalik of his district, and has four families allotted to him for service. His "ishpin" is eight of each kind of produce. With a few exceptions the office is confined to the Ashimadak class. 634 651

Below the Charwelo is the Buromosh, or head of the village. He is particularly charged with the maintenance of roads, forts, and bridges, for which he receives a yearly "ishpin" of 10 sheep, 10 measures of butter, 10 measures of wheat, and a proportion of the produce of any mines with which he is connected. His land also is free from payment of taxes, and he has the right of releasing ten men of his village from military service. 622 651

To assist him he has an attendant "Churbun," whose duties are the same as those of the *Zeytoo* in Gilgit. He receives a woollen robe and five sheep yearly, and his land is exempt from taxation.

In Yassin territory, both on the Chitral and Wurshigum sides, the system and titles of officials are the same as in Chitral, showing, perhaps more strongly, the mixture of two systems.

About the person of the Mihtar are four Wuzeers, who, with the exception of the Chief Wuzeer, have no fixed functions. The Chief Wuzeer is also styled Diwanbegi, and is the Mihtar's slave agent. The practice of selling their own subjects has gained the rulers of Chitral and Yassin an unenviable notoriety, even among people who have not yet learned to regard slavery with the detestation in which it is held in Europe. The beauty of the Chitral (Kho) women has long been proverbial in Peshawur, Cabul, and Badakhshan, and female slaves still form not the least acceptable portion of the presents given by Chitral rulers to neighbouring princes. Chitral, therefore, has always been a favourite resort for slave-dealers from neighbouring countries, and a system grew up under which the rulers of Kashkar came to regard the sale of their subjects as a legitimate and ordinary way of eking out a scanty revenue. All who in any way fell under the displeasure of the Mihtar, were consigned to the Diwanbegi, and his agents were always on the look-out for victims whose conduct 645 567 651

In Cunningham G-1 (1961-67) 1014 Afg W. Tibetan pp A.D. Arts

The *Khajunak* dialect is spoken by the people of Hunza and Nagar.

The *Arnaya* is spoken in Yasin and Chitrál.

These dialects have little in common with each other, and are widely different from those of the surrounding people.

Astor is situated on the left bank of the Indus, below Makpon-i-Shang-Rong. It has an area of about 1,600 square miles. Its chief claims descent from Ali Sher of Baltí, and takes the title of Makpon.

*Gilgit** is situated on the right bank of the Indus, along the lower course of the Gilgit river. It is about 100 miles long from north to south, with a mean breadth of twenty-six miles. Its area is therefore about 2,500 square miles. The chief takes the title of Trakhna, from an ancestor.

The districts of Chilas, Darél, Kohli, and Pálas, lie along both banks of the Indus below Gilgit and Astor.

Hunza-Nagar is a small tract of country on the upper course of a large feeder of the Gilgit river. It is named from two towns situated close to each other, on opposite banks of the river. The two districts have an area of 1,672 square miles. The chief of Hunza is called Girkhis, and the chief of Nagar is called Mírzalo. The former name is no doubt the same as the Kirghis, who inhabit the steppes of Pamer to the north of Hunza-Nagar beyond the Kárákoram. I presume that this district was formerly inhabited by the Dards, and that they were displaced by the Kirghis nomads. The chiefs of Shigar who take the Khajunak title of Tham, must also be Kirghis.

Yasin is a large district on the upper course of the

* In Tibetan *Gyilgyit*

4: Durand G-2 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir
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133 be coming to a *cul-de-sac*, a broad low hill, the terminal moraine of a glacier, which must have filled the valley to the west, completely barring it from side to side. Above this lay the Pandur Lake. Below this hill the valley stretches away well cultivated, the foreground filled with low masses of rock and small hills, whose rounded tops and smooth and polished rocks tell of a glacier action. 243 Here and during the next march I saw splendid crops of bearded wheat, the finest we had yet come across.

634 We were met at Chashi by Rahim-ut-Ullah Khan, the Mehtar's Governor of the Ghizar district, a fine-looking, tall man, with dignified manners. He was one of the Mehtar's most trusted adherents, but he had a deservedly evil reputation. He was the man said to have been employed in the murder of poor Hayward. The tradition as to the latter's death is, that finding he was in danger he sat up all night armed, with his rifle on the table before him, and that, overcome with sleep, he dozed about dawn, with his head on his arms. His enemies at once rushed in and overpowered him; he asked for a few moments, walked to the top of a mound by his tent, took his last look at the rising sun, and then quietly faced his murderers, who despatched him. One object in his murder was plunder; there were others, but it is unnecessary to enquire who prompted the deed, one of the foulest which stains the annals of the frontier. I 157 634 always hated the sight of Rahim-ut-Ullah, and found it difficult to be civil to him, but on the frontier you must deal with men as you find them: half my most intimate friends were murderers, and the standard to judge them by is not ours. Amongst an avaricious

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AVI Kashmir
Dard A.V.3
Chitral

157 race, one and all from the highest to the lowest
634 shameless beggars, Rahim-ut-Ullah was about the most barefaced in his attempts to wheedle money out of the passing stranger.

133 The Pandur lake when we passed it was very beautiful, a sheet of water about six miles in length by a mile in width. The shores are quite bare, the mountain to the north coming sheer down into the lake, while the southern shore, along which runs the road, is formed by very steep-sided flat-topped spurs jutting out from the mountains which lie some way back. The view was lovely, the water, which was of a peculiar opal tint, taking the most beautiful colouring from sky and cloud, and giving perfect reflections of the hills and islands. The wild duck on it floated double, duck and shadow, and kept carefully out of
133 shot. Above the Pandur lake, and close to Ghizr, the
487 road was prettier than anything since Kashmir; the river was here the picture of a small salmon river, and occasionally you rode over excellent turf. Again, at Ghizr has the valley been blocked by a moraine, through which the river has cut a gorge some hundreds of feet deep. The road runs out of the Ghizr cultivation up a narrow gully, possibly the original outlet of the lake above, or the grip between the end of the moraine and the mountain side, over a confused mass of rock of all sizes constantly being added to
133 from the crags above. The whole of this part of the country shows unmistakable signs of ice action. Polished and ice-marked rocks, *roches moutonnées*, the remains of dead and gone glaciers, glacial lakes like the Pandur, and stretches of flat land of lacustrine formation meet you at every turn. There is a good